(b) if so, the details of such dams including the year of construction, model of construction, type of materials used for construction, State-wise and category-wise;

(c) the steps taken to examine and revalidate the strength of such dams in details as on today, category-wise;

(d) the steps taken to resolve the issues of dam safety in details; and

(e) the details of steps taken for consensus on the above dispute as on today, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a dispute between the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu on the safety of Mullaperiyar Dam.

(b) Mullaperiyar Dam was constructed during 1887-95 across Periyar river. The front and rear faces of the dam are of stone masonry. The core of the dam is made from mixture of lime, surkhi and stones.

(c) A team headed by the then Chairman, CWC inspected the dam in 1979 and suggested strengthening measures.

(d) and (e) Most of the strengthening measures have since been completed by the Government of Tamil Nadu, who is the custodian of the dam. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has passed an order on 25.09.2006 stating that "the two State Governments independently or with the intervention of the Union of India may try to sort out, if possible, the dispute." In this regard, a meeting was taken by Hon'ble Union Minister (WR) with the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Kerala on 29th November, 2006 in New Delhi.

Utilization of waste water

†1473. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the better management and utilization of water, Government are considering upon to make law etc. regarding the utilization of waste water, water harvesting etc.;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the details of the efforts and achievements being made by Government in this regard, State-wise;

(d) whether Government would consider to benefit itself in the country from the efforts and experiences of the nations like Israel for the proper use of water;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) The need for optimal utilization of the available water resources and adoption of better management practices are duly emphasized in the National Water Policy. The importance of water harvesting are also duly addressed in the National Water Policy.

Water being a State subject, the schemes for development and management of water resources are conceived, planned and implemented by the respective State Governments as per their priorities. Necessary legislations are also enacted by the States. However, Ministry of Water Resources has drafted model Bill for the regulation and management of ground water and circulated to all the State Governments. State of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerela, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Pondicherry have enacted the ground water legislation and are implementing the same. States of Maharashtra and Gujarat have passed the Bill. In States of Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Orissa, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal and Delhi and UTs of Andaman and Nicobar, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, the Bill is under preparation/enactment.

Similarly, the Ministry of Water Resources has also drafted the "Amendment to Irrigation Act for Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM)" and circulated to the States with an objective of providing guidance to them in drafting their own PIM Acts or amending their existing Irrigation Acts. So far, eleven States namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Bihar and Maharashtra have enacted exclusive legislation or amended their

existing Irrigation Acts for involvement of farmers in irrigation management. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement (*See* below).

(d) to (e) The sharing of experiences in the area of water resources development and management with various countries including Israel is a continuous process. In particular, the research and training organizations are actively involved in this process through various activities such as joint research programmes, workshops, seminars, etc.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise position of enactment of new act/amendment of existing Irrigation Act

Sl.No.	Name of State	Position of issue/amendment of Irrigation Act
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Enacted "Andhra Pradesh Farmers' Management of Irrigation Systems Act, March, 1997".
2.	Goa	Enacted "Goa Command Area Development Act, 1997 (Goa Act 27 of 1997)".
3.	Karnataka	Promulgated an Ordinance on 7th June, 2000 for amendment of the existing Karnataka Irrigation Act, 1957.
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Enacted "Madhya Pradesh Sinchai Prabandhan Me Krishkon Ki Bhagidari Adhiniyam, 1999" during September, 1999.
5.	Orissa	Enacted "The Orissa Pani Panchayat Act, 2002".
6.	Rajasthan	Passed the "Rajasthan Sinchai Pranali Ke Prabandh Me Krishkon Ki Sahabhagita Adhiniyam, 2000".
7.	Tamil Nadu	Enacted the "Tamil Nadu Farmers' Management of Irrigation Systems Act, 2000".
8.	Kerala	Enacted "The Kerala Irrigation and Water Conservation Act, 2003".
9.	Bihar	"The Bihar Irrigation, Flood Management and Drainage Rules, 2003" under the Bihar Irrigation Act, 1997.
10.	Maharashtra	"The Maharashtra Management of Irrigation Systems by Farmers' Act, 2005."
11.	Assam	"The Assam Irrigation Water Users Act 2004."